UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/784,376	02/23/2004	Arvind Sundararajan	BEAS-01391US1	8926

23910   7590   06/15/2007

FLIESLER MEYER LLP
650 CALIFORNIA STREET
14TH FLOOR
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94108

EXAMINER
PATEL, MANGLESH M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2178	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
06/15/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).·
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *26 March 2007*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *11-22* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *11-22* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3/26/2007*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This **Non-Final** action is responsive to the RCE filed on March 26, 2007 & IDS filed on 12/09/04 & 2/24/05 &

03/24/05 & 03/28/05 & 8/17/05 & 11/27/06 & 11/29/06 & 3/26/07.

2.   Claims 1-10 are canceled. Claims 11-22 are pending. Claims 11, 15 and 19 are independent claims.

Information Disclosure Statement

3.   The information disclosure statements (IDS) submitted on 12/09/04 & 2/24/05 & 03/24/05 & 03/28/05 & 8/17/05 &

11/27/06 & 11/29/06 & 3/26/07 has been entered, and considered by the examiner.

Withdrawn Objections

4.   The Objection to claims 13-14, 17-18 & 21-22 has been withdrawn in light of the amendment.

Withdrawn Rejections

5.   The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections of claims 1, 12, 15-16 and 19-20 with cited reference of Hu U.S. Pub

2003/0196168 have been withdrawn in light of the persuasive arguments and newly cited art.

6.   The 35 U.S.C. 103(a) rejections of claims 13-14, 17-18 and 21-22 with cited reference of Hu U.S. Pub

2003/0196168 in view of Sutherland U.S. 7,054,858 have been withdrawn in light of the persuasive arguments and

newly cited art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this

Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section
> 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the
> subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill
> in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

8.   Claims 11-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Darugar (U.S. Pub 2003/0018661, filed

Jul 18, 2002 with provisional date of Jul 19, 2001) in view of Vedula (U.S. 6,823,495, filed Sep 14, 2000).

Regarding Independent claims 11, 15 and 19, A computer-implemented method comprising: converting first XML

data into second XML data having a different shape; and converting the second XML data to JAVA data.

Darugar teaches converting from a first XML format to a second XML format using an interface to associate elements (See abstract). The claims describe a mapping function by defining transformation between formats as indicated by shapes. In paragraph 43 Darugar describes the mapping shown in fig 4 from a XML format to a target XML format. Furthermore he suggests that Java code can be incorporated into the mapping via a graphical development environment (paragraphs 6-10 & 31-33). Therefore a skilled artisan would easily be able to use the teachings of Darugar to include transformations between XML and Java by graphical mapping. Although Darugar describes mapping that includes converting from a first to a second XML data and then suggesting the use of java with the invention for further mappings, he fails to explicitly describe the different shapes. **Shapes are interpreted to be the actual graphical layout elements** used during the mappings for representing different code portions. Instead Vedula also describes the use of a graphical mapping tool to map from one XML format to another XML format (see abstract). Vedula further shows in fig 5 wherein the mapping includes different shapes as represented in numeral 16b. Furthermore the different characters and symbols represent different shapes for the objects during the mapping as shown in fig 6b. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Darugar to include shapes for representing mappings. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the graphical conversion between languages without requiring the user to know code, Wherein the shapes represent different portions of code displayed graphically.

Regarding Dependent claims 12, 16 and 20, wherein the second XML data has the same shape as the JAVA data.

In paragraph 43 Darugar describes the mapping shown in fig 4 from a XML format to a target XML format. Furthermore he suggests that Java code can be incorporated into the mapping via a graphical development environment (paragraphs 6-10 & 31-33). Therefore a skilled artisan would easily be able to use the teachings of Darugar to include transformations between XML and Java by graphical mapping. Although Darugar describes mapping that includes converting from a first to a second XML data and then suggesting the use of java with the invention for further mappings, he fails to explicitly describe the different shapes. **Shapes are interpreted to be the actual graphical layout elements** used during the mappings for representing different code portions. Instead Vedula also describes the use of a graphical mapping tool to map from one XML format to another XML format (see abstract). Vedula further shows in fig 5 wherein the mapping includes different shapes as represented in numeral 16b. Furthermore the different characters and symbols represent different shapes for the objects during the mapping as shown in fig 6b, these shapes

between a source and target format represent a second XML data, because it is actually being converted to the target mapping. At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the teachings of Darugar to include shapes for representing mappings. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the graphical conversion between languages without requiring the user to know code, Wherein the shapes represent different portions of code displayed graphically.

Regarding Dependent claims 13, 17 and 21, wherein XQuery is used to convert the first XML data to the second XML data.

Darugar in paragraph 31 describes that " an interface can allow a user to enter, for example, a SQL statement with placeholders as a **query** to a database." Therefore he suggests that the mapping tool includes querying of data from a database to perform the graphical mappings. The skilled artisan would easily see that the mapping tool not only allows mapping from XML format to another XML format but supports JAVA mappings and allows query instructions to allow mapping between databases in different source and target formats.

Regarding Dependent claims 14, 18 and 22, wherein a query engine converts the second XML data into the Java data.

Darugar in paragraph 31 describes that " an interface can allow a user to enter, for example, a SQL statement with placeholders as a **query** to a database." Therefore he suggests that the mapping tool includes querying of data from a database to perform the graphical mappings. Hence to retrieve data from a database includes querying which includes a query engine to extract such data from a database so that it could be mapped between source and target formats has described by Darugar. The skilled artisan would easily see that the mapping tool not only allows mapping from XML format to another XML format but supports JAVA mappings and allows query instructions to allow mapping between databases in different source and target formats.

It is noted that any citation [[s]] to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. [[See, MPEP 2123]]

<div align="center">

Response to Arguments

</div>

9.   Applicants arguments filed March 26, 2006 have been considered but are moot in light of the new grounds of

rejections.

<div align="center">

Conclusion

Prior Art Cited

</div>

10.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
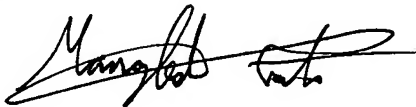
- Vaschillo et al. (U.S. Pub 2005/0050068) discloses "Mapping Architecture For Arbitrary Data Models"

- Rothschiller et al. (U.S. 7,096,422) discloses "Markup Language Visual Mapping"

- BEA, Transforming Data Using Xquery Mapper, 2006, BEA AquaLogic Service Bus 2.0 Documentation, pgs

  1-19

- Stylus Studio, XQuery Mapper, 2007, Stylus Studios, pgs 1-6

- Altova—MapForce, XML-to XML Mapping, 2007, Altova, pgs 1-3

- Jamper, Jamper-Java XML Mapper, 2007, Sourceforge, pgs 1-4

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to

Manglesh M. Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-5937. The examiner can normally be reached on M, W 6 am-3 pm T,

TH 6 am-2pm, Fr 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen S.

Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or

proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval

(PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system,

see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Manglesh M. Patel
Patent Examiner
June 7, 2007

CESAR PAULA
PRIMARY EXAMINER